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An analysis of Toronto's budget for 1916, based upon the official estimates, rearranged so as to show costs of service rendered and of things purchased. (Toronto: Bureau of Municipal Research. 1916. Pp. 40, illus.)

Annual report of the comptroller of the state of New York. (Albany: Comptroller's Office. 1917. Pp. 277, xxiii.)

War loans and the United States. (New York: Guaranty Trust Co. 1917. Pp. 32.)

Les zones franches et l'exportation française. Documents et arguments réunis par la Chambre de Commerce de Marseille. (Paris: Alcan. 1916. Pp. 255. 3.50 fr.)

Population and Migration

NEW BOOKS

BODART, G., and KELLOGG, V. L. *Losses of life in modern wars: Austria-Hungary, France. Military selection and race deterioration.* A publication of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. (Oxford: Clarendon Press. 1916. Pp. x, 207. 6s.)

EVJEN, J. O. *Scandinavian immigrants in New York, 1630-1674; with appendices on Scandinavians in Mexico and South America, 1532-1640, Scandinavians in Canada, 1619-1620, some Scandinavians in New York in the eighteenth century, German immigrants in New York, 1630-1674.* (Minneapolis, Minn.: Holter Pub. Co. 1916. Pp. xxiv, 438.)

GURNEY, A. E. *The population of the Polish commonwealth.* (London: Allen and Unwin. 1916. Pp. 39. 6d.)

HIBBS, H. H. *Infant mortality: its relation to social and industrial conditions.* (New York: Russell Sage Foundation. 1916. Pp. viii, 127.)

LI, T. L. *Congressional policy of Chinese immigration.* (Nashville, Tenn.: Publishing House of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. 1916. Pp. 132.)

MEIGS, G. L. *Maternal mortality from all conditions connected with childbirth in the United States and certain other countries.* Miscellaneous series, no. 6. (Washington: Children's Bureau. 1917. Pp. 66.)

MORE, A. *Fecundity versus civilisation. A contribution to the study of over-population, as the cause of war and the chief obstacle to the emancipation of women. With special reference to Germany.* (London: Allen and Unwin. 1916. Pp. 52. 6d.)

WATTAL, P. K. *The population problem in India.* (Bombay: Bennett, Coleman & Co. 1916. Pp. 83.)

WILLIAMS, H. P. *A social study of the Russian German.* (Lincoln, Neb.: University of Nebraska. 1916. Pp. 101.)

At the time the long continued German immigration to Pennsylvania came to an end, about the middle of the eighteenth century, a stream of Germans began to move toward two of the Volga provinces of Russia. After 1870, various guaranteed liberties having been withdrawn, the Russian Germans began to migrate to America, settling in Kansas, Nebraska, and the Dakotas. The main period of their immigration began in 1898. They commonly went straight to their western destinations. The 6500 "Russians," as they are called, of Lincoln, Nebraska, are the largest colony in America, but are, of course, Germans ignorant of the Russian language. It is a peculiarly interesting immigration of a kind which must be new to many students.

On the basis of a canvass and of local records, Miss Williams has competently described the character of the immigration in Lincoln, its family constitution and more important vital statistics, interspersing much very interesting information involving the psychology of the group. The two chapters now published she expects to extend into a book.

R. F. FOERSTER.

WORMS, R. *Natalité et régime successoral*. (Paris: Payot et Cie. 1917. 3.50 fr.)

The declining birth-rate. Its causes and effects. Being the report of and the chief evidence taken by the National Birth-Rate Commission, instituted, with official recognition by the National Council of Public Morals, for the promotion of race regeneration, spiritual, moral and physical. (New York: Dutton. 1916. Pp. xiv, 450.)

Lectures and addresses on the negro in the South. Phelps-Stokes fellowship papers. (Virginia: Univ. of Virginia. 1915. Pp. 128.)

The most notable feature in these lectures is that the scientific spirit controls. One of the writers, Alfred H. Stone, says: "The world of scholarship, the standards of modern research, and the importance of the subject alike demand something more at the hands of Southern people than sentimental twaddle about black mammies and faithful body servants, on the one hand, and generalizing dissertations upon negro inefficiency and criminality, on the other." The subjects discussed include considerations of the responsibility of the Southern white man to the negro, of race adjustments in the South, and the new reconstruction going on in that section. The discussions may be summarized in what one writer characterized as a new creed for the Southern white man, as a "basis of understanding and a program of progress": First, the Anglo-Saxon people dominate and direct civilization in the South. Therefore "the fear begotten in reconstruction days is utterly unjustified now." Second, the negro is a man, "a human being first of all." Third, the negro is a Southern man. Therefore it is the Southern white man who, in the last analysis, is most vitally concerned in the solution of the race problem. Fourth, there is an obligation on the white man in the South to broaden his influence over the other race through a scientific approach to the solution of race problems in

order that there may be "an arresting of the growing tendency toward cleavage between the best elements of both races, a lessening of contact between the worst, and a restraining of the forces which make for the negro's physical, mental, and moral degeneracy."

EDWIN S. TODD.

Mortality from cancer and other malignant tumors in the registration area of the United States, 1914. (Washington: Bureau of the Census. 1916. Pp. 212.)

Social Problems and Reforms

Constructive Rural Sociology. By JOHN M. GILLETTE. New edition, revised and enlarged. (New York: Sturgis and Walton Company. 1915. Pp. xiii, 301. \$1.60.)

This volume covers the entire field of rural sociology. Its particular task is "to take a full inventory of the facts and conditions of life in rural communities." In the first two chapters the author outlines the scope and meaning of the subject and distinguishes between the rural and urban community. The third chapter is devoted to an analysis of four types of rural communities resulting from the differentiating effects of environment: (1) pure agricultural type; (2) mixed-agricultural type; (3) frontier type; (4) backward communities. By the term "environment" is meant "not only the physical but also the occupational and historical conditions."

The movement of population from country to city is considered in the fourth chapter with exceptional clearness and accuracy. We are asked to note a distinction in the "fundamental" and "casual" influences incident to the drift of population to cities. Industrial and commercial aggregations are essential to the age, and in so far as the great population movement takes place in response to scientific and technological principles governing the growth of industry it cannot be prevented. On the other hand, the response to causal influences—social, cultural, vocational, and recreational—may be checked by setting up counter-attractions in the country.

In chapters 7, 8, 9, and 10 much matter has been incorporated which belongs to the field of agriculture and rural economics. This fact, however, does not detract from the usefulness of the book. The author's treatment of such topics as farm management and marketing, benefits of organization, improvement of transportation and commerce, the social aspects of land and labor, etc., constitutes some of the most suggestive portions of the volume.